GOODS STILL IN THE ENTRY-THE LUMBER Washington, June 1.—In opening the consideration washington, June 1.—In opening the consideration of the Tariff bill in the House to-day, Mr. Mills moved that the debate on the first paragraph be limited to tiwenty minutes. The time, however, was extended to forty minutes. Mr. McCogmick, of Pennsylvania, maintained that there was no such thing as a lumber trust, and that the existing tariff on lumber was enreasonable. Mr. Farquhar, of New-York, thought it was unfair to the lumbermen and the transportation trade, bound up as they were by concovering the seasons, to hazard their existence by the passage of the bill without the change of date Mr. Nutting, of New-York, declared that If it could be shown that the lumber clause would re sult in cheaper lumber he would vote for it; but it could not be done. The only beneficiaries would be the Canadian lumbermen. The question was then put on Mr. Adams's amendment-to substitute January 2. 1889, for July 1, 1888, as the date of application of

the free list-and it was defeated-yeas 81, pays 118. Mr. Buchanan, of New-Jersey, then offered an amendment to exclude foreign prison-made goods from entry, but the chairman, Mr. Springer, decided that it was out of order. Mr. Buchanan thereupon modified the language but not the substance of his amendment so that it was unobjectionable in form, but it was defeated by a strict party vote of 97 to

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, offered an amendment to add a proposition against the importation of goods the manufacture or sale of which is controlled by Rejected by a vote of 70 to 105. Mr. Baker, of New-York, presented his amendment to exclude Canadian goods from the free list whenever the Government of that country imposes a duty on American goods of similar nature. Rejected. This concluded the consideration of the first paragraph -five lines-of the bill, and the clerk read "dimber hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in outlding wharves" (the first article on the free list. Mr. OUTHWAITE, of Ohio, said that the figures quoted yesterday as to the profits of the lumber bush ness applied to sawed lumber, and showed that the wage-earner received \$7 out of \$20 worth of product;

wage-camer received \$7 out of \$20 worth of product; the capitalist taking the remaining \$13. Mr. ROU-TELLis said that the gentleman (Outhwatte) assumed that a lumberman worked all the year instead of three or four months as he did.

Mr. DINGLEY also attacked Mr. Outhwaite's figures, alleging that not a lumber majuristurer in his State (Maine) had made more than six per cent last year.

Mr. GUENTHER declared that the action of the majority in putting lumbes on the free list was one of gross injustice, and meant destruction to the business. He charged fight Mr. Outhwaite wanted free goods when othe could not produce them, but projected goods when she could.

Mr. OUTHWAITE wanted to know how that state.

when Onic could not produce them, but protected goods when she could.

Mr. OUTHWAITE wanted to know how that statement fitted his position in favor of free wool; he represented the largest wool-producing district in Ohio. Mr. GUENTHIAR retorted that he would not continue to represent that district after this Congress.

Mr. BOUTELLE, of Maine, cited figures to show the disterence in wages in favor of this country, as compared with Caunda, and asserted that the laborer in Maine received seven-eighths of the value of the logs as they were delivered at the mills.

Mr. MILLE suggested that in view of the fact that the two limes that had been under consideration all day concerned an item that had yielded but \$198.80 in revenue last year the paragraph he passed over. This request being refused, the Committee rose, and the House tank a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INDIANS. PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE-THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER SEVERELY BLAMEO.

Washington, June 1 .- In the Senate to-day dian Appropriation bill was considered and passed. On the subject of education of Indian children in Alaska, Mr. BLAIR had read a letter from an Indian woman, a delegate to the recent Woman's Conven-tion in Washington. The letter was dated from Kalamazoo and was signed "Princess Siroqus." In it the Princess contrasts the conditions of the Indians in Canada and in the United States, much to the ad-Vantage of the former, and says::
One of the greatest wrongs is the introduction of fire

water among my people. I appeal to you as a Nation to see that the Indians are educated. Send less theology ampng them and piore true Christianity. Send honest people, if you have any among you. An Indian despises decait. We have great reason to be proud that we are ians. We have never been known to manufacture al-olic drinks to destroy body and soul. Neither have we language to take God's name in vain.

Mr. BLAIR spoke of the progress made by the five the fact that newspapers published there contained as much civilized blackguardism and criticism as metropolitan newspapers did. Mr. DAWES declared that the Indian, as an Indian, could find no place on this continent, but the race would continue and would increase and multiply under its new conditions. In regard to the administration of the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. PLUMB asserted that there never was a time when the trader so dominated the Indian when the Indian was brought so much in debt by the exactions of the trader, and when so much liquor was sold, and that the Commissioner had no experience, was advanced in years and was unequal to the position. The bill was passed. THE PARTY AND THE MILLS CAUCUS BILL.

CONCESSIONS MADE HERE AND THERE TO PLACATE THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

Washington, June 1 (Special). A mere glance at the caucus amendments to the "Dark Lautern" bill shows that they were not framed nor adopted in any spirit of friendliness toward American industries, but that they are concessions, gradgingly yielded, at the demand of what is believed to be party necessity. To that end the blow is to be temporarily withheld which threatens certain important interests in Connecticut, New-Jersey and Maryland, and which might have resuited in the loss of several Democratic votes for the bill from districts in Massachusetts, Missouri, California and South Carolina. For example, kaodin is restored to the dutiable list

on the demand of Mr. Tiliman and one or two other Democratic Representatives. Wood screws are to retain the present rates of duty out of deference to the wishes of Mr. Vance and his Democratic colleagues of Connecticut and New-Jersey. Democrats have succeeded in warding off the attack which threatened several industries in that State, by showing that the nded action would endanger party prospects in State. California is to save her fruits, for this year at least. Ex-Governor Abbett's efforts in behalf of his clients who are engaged in the manufacture of india rubber fabrics, etc., appear to have been re-warded with success. In fact, there is a good Democratic "reason" for every one of the amendments. Of course there were other sound reasons against the proposed changes, but they were not regarded, for they are equally applicable to scores of other items respecting which the caucus took no action.

The adoption of any amendments by the Democratic caucus not only shows that Mr. Breckearidge, of kentucky, was in error when he declared in his great spaech" that the bill was perfect, in general and in detail, except that it was too moderate, but indicates also that the resolutions of approval passed by several Democratic State Conventions were presumature, to say the least. Perhaps the St. Louis Convention will think twice before taking like action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day, STEPHEN V. WHITE, of New-York, rising to a personal explanation, had read a dispatck published in a New-York paper reflecting upon his motives for introducing his resolution to secure the recovery of the claim of the Venezuelau Steam Transportation Company against the Venexuelan Government. He said that ordinarily he would take no notice of these false, scurrilous and personal attacks, but in a case of this kind the honor of the American Congress demanded that he break the silence that dignity imposed and expose the malignant mexdacity of the author of the slander.

He declared that it was not true that he was dinectly or indirectly interested in any claim against the Venezuelan Government and that none of his conthe venezuean Government and that none of his constituents had any such claim. The archives of the Government would show the utter falsity of the charge that he had been interested in any such case before the Supreme Court. He declared that the most execrable devil that answered to the name was the newspaper man who, armed with a printing press, accattered brodeast slanderous attacks upon the character of cilizons.

The Legislative Appropriation bill passed as it was reported from the Appropriations Committee.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. Washington, June 1.—Leaves of absence have been granted to Second Lieutenant Charles P. George, 16th Infantry, for four months, and to Cadet Eben E. Winslow, second class, military academy, for one month,

istant Naval Comstructor Joseph J. Woodward has en detached from duty in the Bureau of Construction June been detached from duty in the Duran of Construction June 10, and ordered to duty at the New-York Navy Yard; Lieutenant S. P. Comiy, from the League Island Yard and ordered as assistant to Lieutenant K. Niles, Inspector of Ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works; Ensign Ernest Wilkinson from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to futly at the

NO BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED. Washington, June 1 .- The bond offerings to-day Makes an invigorating drink with water and angar

aggregated \$1,012,200, as follows: Registered fours: \$200 at 127 1-2 \$800.000 at 128. Registered four and a halfs: \$200.000 at 107 1-4 and interest, and \$18,000 at 108 1-2. None of the offerings were accepted.

SERIOUS CHARGESIAGAINST MR. FULLER. THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE THE

STATEMENTS FROM CHICAGO. Washington, June 1 (Special).-Something more tangible, and, if true, more damaging than the war record of Melville W. Fuller, nominated to be Chief Justice of the United States, has escaped from the nom of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the confident expressions that have been heard for some days to the effect that the committee will report favorably and without delay have given place to some exprestons of doubt, both as to the time and character of

It has been known for several days that one Dunevy, a real estate agent of Chicago, has preferred charges, and had asked delay in order that they might be substantiated. The charges have at last been re-ceived. They are to the effect that about the year 1881, Mr. Fuller, being then a jury commissioner, took advantage of the fact to secure a jury favorable to his own side in an important suit then pending, which involved the title to a valuable tract of swamp lands in Indiana, and that the result was greatly to Mr. Fuller's financial advantage. The charge is elaborate and detailed, and its presentation has had the effect of further postponing action pending an investigation. Senator Edmunds yesterday sent a telegram to the clerk of the court in Chicago for a transcript of the records showing Mr. Fuller's connection with the ease, and the Judiciary Committee will further con-

anse, and the Judiciary Committee will further considerable case next Monday if the transcript shall have been received.

Mr. Fuller's friends in both parties scent the idea that he will be found to have had any improper connection with the matters charged against him, and the committee in the meantine is receiving a good-deal of information concerning Mr. Dunlevy and the degree of confidence which ought to be placed in his statements.

THE KERRJORY STILL OUT.

LITTLE CHANCE LEFT OF A VERDICT-TEBIOUS HOURS IN THE COURT ROOM.

At 10 o'clock last night the jury in the Kerr case had not agreed on a verdict, and were again locked up and left to the care and keeping of the court erier, Captain "Billy" Ricketts. It was the universal expectation that when the court opened at 10:30 a. m. the jurors would immediately bring in their verdict, and the room was uncomfortably crowded. But hours slowly followed hours and no word came. Most of the spectators had not as much patience as they had curiosity and went away. Others hung around until the very last minute.

Half a dozen rumors, all alike unworthy of belief and all equally absurd, were started during the day in regard to the probable verdict, the state of affairs mong the jurymen, and so forth. When they had heen out twenty-four hours, hopes of any verdict at all became shadowy. At 10 o'clock Mr. Kerr, his counsel and some friends came two the court-room. and after they had waited a few minutes Captain Ricketts announced another adjournment. Justice Paterson spent the afternoon at his home, where word was to be sent if the jury agreed. Mr. Kerr massed the entire day in the Shariff's office. After the adjournment he went to his own house, where his wife is lying stell. Deputy Sheriff Sexton and Order of Arrest Clerk "Barney" Martin accompanied him again.

ARGUMENT ON THE JAEHNE CASE.

WAS HE CONVICTED UNDER AN EX-POST-FACTO LAW?-DYCISION RESERVED.

Argument was heard yesterday by Judge Repedict in the United States Circuft Court on the application for a welt of habeas corpus in the case of Henry W. Jachno, who is serving his term of imprisonment in Sing Sing. Roger M. Sherman, counsel for Jachne on this application, argued that the court had jurisdiction. He said that the Circuit Court could grant the writ applied for, and argued as to the construction of the Penal Code and Consolidation act. under which Jackne was indicted. He read from the dissenting opinion of Judge Rapallo. Judge Benedict interrupted the argument to say: "The construction of the Court of Appeals on those faws I regard as binding here. The question is, was there an ex-post-facto

Mr. Sherman proceeded to argue that the Consolidation act, by providing that the Penal Code, which was passed earlier, should have effect over it in relation to some crimes which were also punishable under the Consolidation act, was an ex-post-facto law. The Penal Code fixed the punishment of bribery at imprisonment for ten years and the Consolidation act

District-Attorney Fellows and Assistant District-Attorney Parker appeared in opposition to the applica-tion. Mr. Fellows argued that the law could not possibly be ex-post-facto as applied to the Jachne case. The Penal Code took effect in December, 1882. and the Consolidation act early in 1883. The bribery for which Jachne was indicted did not take place until that a writ of halicas corpus was not the proper remedy under the circumstances. The regular pro-ceeding to test the constitutionality of the law was by

a writ of error.

Judge Benedict said that briefs might be handed up on both sides and reserved his decision on the application.

POWDERLY SUSTAINS QUINN.

THE MASTER WORKMAN'S SUSPENSION ILLEGAL-A HARD BLOW TO D. A. 49.

About the argriest set of men in this city yester-day were the enemies of James E. Quinn, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, and the cause of this intense feeling was the decision of Terence V. Powderly in the Quinn case. Quinn has run matters with a high hand in the district assembly since his election and he has made a great many enemies. The decision which the Grand Master Workman was called upon to make arose out of a controversy between Quinn and "Eilly" Martin, at present a city employe who is a member of the Knights of Labor, and by Quinn was refused admittance to the meeting of Local Assembly No. 2,234. Charges were brought against Quinn and the local, and the assembly and Quinn were both suspended. But Quinn got around this by joining another local assembly. He was, however, finally suspended, but he ran off with the charter_ and the local could not hold a meeting.

The General Master Workman prefaces his opinion with a lefter to the secretary, in which he says:

I have reason to believe that there is a conspiracy on fost to destroy District Assembly No. 48, and when this case comes before the General Executive Board I shall state my reasons. Until that time arrives I shall continue to gather evidence. The day has gone by when District Assembly No. 49 can be continued as a power for good, unless the rank and file of the District Assembly assert their right to take charge of the practical affairs of the District Assembly. The officers cannot save it. for they do not agree with each other and will not agree to bury their differences. Such being the case, a strict adherence to law and a vigilant guard over the deliberations of each session by each and every member of Dis-triet Assembly No. 49 is an absolute necessity. In conclusion he sustains the court in suspending

Quinn, but does not concur in the suspansion because insufficient time was not allowed between the time that the charges were made and action taken by the

District Assembly No. 49 met last night in Pythagoras Hall, in Canal-st., near the Bowery. Quinn was present and displayed the chaster and the letter and decision of Mr. Powderly were read. They were not received at all pleasantly, in fact there was much strong language used against the chief of the order. No other business than the reading of the documents was transacted, but out on the sidewalk they were discussed freely and with vigor. The general feeling was that this means disintegration of the order in the East-and the breaking up of District Assembly No. 49.

THE BEER BOYCOTT NOT YET ENDED A committee representing the journeymen brewers who held a meeting Thursday night and declared the boycott on "pool" beer to be off that they might return to work, were disappointed yesterday when they called on Secretary Seifert at the boss brewers' headquarters, No. 2 Irving place, to learn that in spite of their action in raising the boycott they would not be allewed to resume their trade in "pool" breweries until the Central Labor Union itself lifted the boycott Secretary Selfert said to a Tribune reporter that while the Central Labor Union placed the on their beer out of sympathy for the journeyme browers, they would have to raise the boycott from the same cause before the men could rturn to work. He said that it made no difference whether the boy-cott burt them or not, they were upholding a prin-ciple, and they meant to keep on in their present line of action all summer if need be.

ESCAPING PENISHMENT BY GOOD CONDUCT. The Police Commissioners yesterday showed mercy to two policemen who received "honerable mention" badges on Thursday. Policeman Gilbride, of the Eigh-teenth Precinct, had been tried for intexication, which usually results in dismissal, but he had been twice thanked by the Commissioners for heroic conduct and he was let off without a fine. Policeman Boylan, of the Sanitary Squad, had been charged with improper behavior. His record probably saved him from dismissal. He was fined ten days' pay and sent to the Prince-st. squad-

GIANTS ON THEIR METTLE,

THEY BEAT PITTSBURG AGAIN.

BROOKLYN TAKES ITS THIRD GAME FROM CINCIN-NATI-THE RECORD, The 3,079 people who went to the Polo Ground esterday had little to complain of except the rather stiff breeze which swept through the grand stand. The sunshine was bright and cheerful and the game between New-York and Pittsburg was a close and hard fought one, of interesting features. The New-York nine won the game simply because the local players made three or four basehits just when they were needed. Titcomb pitched a remarkable game and allowed the visiting players to make but one basehit during nine Morris pitched so well that the New-Yorkers innings. made but six basehits. Richardson carried off the fielding honors. Umpice Decker again made a spec-

tacle of himself. The score was as follows: New York. | r. | 16 | po a | c. | Pitteburg. | r. | 16 | po | a. | c. Totals..... 2 6.27 20 7 Totals 0 1 27 24 3

New-York 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1-2 Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Earned runs—Now-York 2. First base by errors—Now-York 2; Pittsburg 4. Left on bases—New-York 5; Pittsburg 3. First base on balls—Ewing 1, Richardson 1, Colorent 1, Smith 1, S burg 3. First base on balls-kwing 1, Richardson 1, Coleman 1, Smith 1. Stolen bases—Ewing 1, Gore 1, Sunday 2, Dalrymple 1. Struck out—Slattery 1, Gore 1, Titoemb 1, Sunday 2, Coleman 1, Maul 2, Carrell 1, Kuchne 1, Morris 1. Three-base hits—Gore 1, Kuchne 1. Passed balls-Carroll 3, Murphy 1. Umpire-Mr. Decker.

Time of sque-1 hour and 50 minutes.

About 2,500 people saw the game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Brooklyn and The home club won its third cen-Cincionati nines. ecutive victory to the intense satisfaction of the on lockers. The good batting of Orr and Fontz and Hughes's able pitching gave the game to Brooklyn.

Cincinnati.	ir.	10	po	a.	c.	Brecklyn.	7.	16	po	a.	
Nicol, rf. Carpenter, 3b. Fennelly, 2b. Reilly, 1b. Baidwin, c. Corkhill, ef. febeau, if Kaspel, 8s. Vieu, p.	1 0	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0	113892011	021140007	100000	Pinckney, 2b. McCleM'n, 2b. Orr. 1b. Foutz, rf. Smith, ss. O'Brien, lf. Radford, ef. Pespies, 6	100000	002311000	146100150	2200000	0000042
Total	1	-	24	17	5	Total	3	7	34	18	

Earned runs-Brooklyn 2. Two-base hits-Orr 1, Foutz First base on errors-Brooklyn 2. Left on basesneinnatt 4; Brooklyn 5. Struck out-Fennelly 2. Vicu 1, McClellan 2, Orr 1, Peoples 1, Hughes 2, irst-base on balls—Nicol 2, Tebeau 1, McClellan 1, Stolen bases-Nicol 3, Corkhill 1, Tebesu 1, Kappel 1, Mcc

bases—Nicol o, Coramba.

1. Smith 1. Wild pitches—Hughes 1, Vieu 1. Timovef game—I hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

The Jersey City and Allentown clubs played a well ontested game at Jersey City yesterday. Zell's wfid pitching gave the victory to the home club. The score was as follows:

Basehits—Jersey City 12; Allentown S. Errors—Jersey City 5; Allentown 11. Earned runs—Jersey City 3; Allentown 2. Pitchers—Daily and Zell. Yesterday's game between the Newarks and Eastons

Basehlts-Newark 18; Easton 10. Errors-Newark

as follows:		at Arrociation.	Won. Los
League.	Won, Lo	Brooklyn	26 9
Chicago	22	Cincinnati	23 10
Boston	18 1	2 St. Louis	
New-York		Aphletic	
Detroit		Raltimore	13 16
Philadelphia	13 13	Cleveland	11 21
Pittsburg	10 2	Louisvilla	10 23
Indianapolis	2 00	Kansas City	8 22
Washington	0 **	dianapolis clubs	2

cinnati nines at Washington Park. Harvard and Princeton will play their final game

COLLEGE STUDENTS EXPLAIN A RULING. The Columbia College students were somewhat annoyed yeslerday to read that the nine had been defeated by the Wesleyan students at Middletown, Conn., on Thursday. L. C. Reamer, '88, the manager of the nine, in speaking of it yesterday to a Tribune reporter,

"The case is just this. The umpire agreed to call game at the end of even innings nearest to 5:30 o'clock, inasmuch as we were obliged to catch a train for home at that time. At the end of eight mnings the score was nothing to nothing. The Wesleyans August, 1884, and he was indicted in March, 1886. If then went to the bat and scored one run. When we

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

Philadelphia, June 1.-Detroit won to-day's game in the fifth inning, when singles by Twitchell and Bennett, a double by Richardson and a home-run hit over the right-field fence by Brouthers produced four tallies. The score was:

The Athletics defeated the St. Louis champions by faultless fielding to-day by this score:

St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Athletic . . . 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—4
Easchits—St. Louis 5, Athletic 8. Errors—St.
Louis 7, Athletic 4. Pitchers—King and Mattimore.
Umpire—Mr. Doescher.

Washington, June 1.-The Chicago Club defeated the Washingtons to-day without making an effort. They hit O'Day hard, but the support received by the pitcher was miserable. The score was:

Chicago . . . 5 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0-10

Washington . . 0 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

Washitz-Chicago 12, Washington 6, Brrors-Chicago 5, Washington 9, Pitchess-Van Houten and O'Day, Umpire-Mr. Daniels.

Boston, June 1.-The Beston and Indianapolis clubs had another close fight to-day. The Hooslers did not field their positions well and were beaten as follows: Indianapolis . . 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0-2
Boston . . . 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 x-5
Baschits—Indianapolis 7, Boston 8. Errors—Indianapolis 7, Boston 4. Plichers—Monatt and Clarkson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Cleveland, June k-Fielding blunders by the home players at critical points to-day enabled the Cowboys to win the game. The score was: Cleveland . . . 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1-6
Kansas City . . 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 x-8
Basehits-Cleveland 10, Kansas City 7, ErrorsCleveland 7, Kansas City 5, Pitchers-Bakely and
Fagad. Umpire-Mr. Ferguson.

At Baltimore-Louisville 14, Baltimore 2. At West Haverstraw-Kingston 7, Haverstraw 6.

REVOKING AN " ELIGIBLE" LIST.

The Civil Service Commissioners of Brooklyn appointed by Mayor Chapin have decided to revoke the eligible list of 307 firemen prepared by their predocessors, Mayor whitney's Commissioners, last October. The action was taken unanthously and the Commissioners stated as the reason therefor "that in preparing the list the principle of composition, which is at the foundation of Civil Service reform, was substantially ignored in the matters of physical arrength, readiness and ability and of character which make the prime qualifications of a fireman, and that if the list were to stand the firemen of Brooklyn would, until its expiration, be chosen because of their superiority in arithmetic, writing and a very few matters of local and en technical official information over men in many and perhaps in most cases greatly superior to them in the far more important, and, indeed, the only essential, qualifica-tions for the performance of fire duty. A list so constituted is unjust to the men best fitted for firemen and tated is unjust to the mean fact are are a remen and erroneous in its violation of the competitive principle. In the examination for the list new under consideration not only was a maximum mark assigned to physique, as if it were a part of the competition, but the fire surgeons who were the experts employed rated the candidates competitively, as the blanks furnished them by the Commission called upon them to do. That rating was, however, ig-nored, and without any charge of bad faith or incomnored, and without any charge of bad faith or incompetence against thise surgeons. We have, therefore, this anomaly: The experts alone examined the candidates and reported them according to their widely different merit. This report stands unimpeached, and yet all the men appear upon the cligible list as of precisely the same merit." A new examination has been ordered and applications will be received until June 12.

WAITING LONG FOR THE BRIDEGROOM. The disappearance of Johannes Jacobsen on the eve of his intended marriage was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday. Jacobsen was said to be a dark haired German, nearly six feet high, and twenty-live pars old. He was born in Hoistein, but his parents now live in Hoboken. For several years he had been employed in a large wallpaper factory in East Forty-second-st, as a printer and designer, earning good wages. He boarded

> The Best High-Class Cigarettes. Kinney Bros. Special Favoura.

parents about once a week. A little more than a year ago he was engaged to marry Bertha Mayerhoff, a tell and handsome shop girl, who lived with her father, Christian Mayerhoff, at No. 77 Second-st. Mayerhoff is a tailor and

Mayerhoff, at No. 77 Second-st. Mayerhoff is a tailor and works in his home on the third floor of the tenement-house. The wedding was fixed for the evening of April 23, and a hall near Jacobsen's bearding house was selected for the occasion. A few hours before the time for the wedding guests to assemble Jacobsen and his parents were at Mayerhoff's home. The young man appeared to be in good health and spirits when he went to his room in Forty-first-st to got ready for the ceremony. He put on a new suit of clothes and went to a barber shop at 4 p. m. When he left that shop he said he was going to an untown florist's place, but he was not seen again by any of his friends. He had promised to meet his parents and the Mayerhoffs in Second-st. at 6 p. m., and they waited for him impa-

He and promised to meet his parents and the Mayerholis in Second-st. at 6 p. m., and they waited for him impatiently long after the hour had passed.

A desire to avoid publicity kept the relatives of the young man from appealing to the police until yesterday. It was said that his disappearance might have been caused by sickness. No other reason for his absence could be thought of, as he had acted as if his happiness depended on his marriage. Several months ago he cut his arm and suffered from blood poisoning, but it was believed that he

FOR AND AGAINST WIDENING ELM-ST.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY MILLIONS BEFORE THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING.

The Mayor's office was invaded yesterday by crowd of people interested in the Elm-st widening scheme, which, it had been understood, was to be the principal subject of inquiry at the meeting of the Board of Street Opening. Most of them were property-holders in the part of the city to be affect the action of the Board. The Mayor began the sessien by referring to a statement that the plans he favored had their origin with a railroad company. He declared that he had no knowledge of any railroad

plan or proposition in this matter.

The Mayor said that three plans were advanced, but the first question before the Board was the general one of the opening of Elm-st. Among the who strongly favored it and advocated the plan with pungent argument were O. B. Potter, John Hayes, H. C. Stetson, P. H. Rice, who represented the Stewart and Hilton estates; J. Archibald Murray, who appeared for the Bond and Bleecker-st. property-holders: Lawson N. Fuller and D. Knabe. Mr. Stetson said that he was authorized to represent also Mrs. Maria Jones, a large Elm-st. property-holder. Those who spoke against the opening were William T. Van Zandt, W. H. Christy, Edward W. Scaring, who was the United Labor candidate for District-Attorney last fall, and others. Both sides claimed the owners of property generally as being with them in favoring or opposing

On motion of Mr. Forster, General Newton and On motion of Mr. Forster, General Newton and Controller Myers were requested to prepare comparative estimates as follows: 1. The cost of the Elm-st. widening, at eighty feet, to Lafayette place, adopting the line through the centre of the blocks and not in Crosby-st. 2. The cost of extending Centre-st., eighty feet wide, to south line of Lafayette place, adopting the line of Mulberry-st., as far as practicable, above Spring-st. 3. The cost of repairing the thoroughfares below Canal-st, and putting the paving in first-class order.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES GO HOME.

WHERE THE BISHOPS ARE TO LIVE FOR THE NEXT

The Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, was the scene of many partings yesterday. delegates and ministers to the General Conference who had lingered on business or pleasure after the adjournment on Thursday, assembled there to bid farewell to each other before they scattered to their homes in different parts of the country. The Bishops had completed their business on Thursday night and some of them left New-York at once. Bishop Mallalieu went to Boston and will sail next week for Europe. Bishop Newman started for Washington, where he will continue at the Metropolitan Church for a month before he enters upon his Epis-

copal duties.

The assignment of the Bishops to their respective homes for the next four years is as follows: Bishop Bowman, St. Louis; Foster, Bosten; Merritt, Chicago; Andrews, New-York; Warren, Denver; Foss, Philadelphia; Hurst, Washington; Ninde, Topeka; Walden, Cincinnati; Mallalieu, New-Orleans; Fowler, San Francisco; Vincent, Buffalo; Fitzgerald, Minneapolis; Joyce, Chattanoega; Newman, Omaha; and Goodsoll,

BROKEN MARKETS IN A BROKEN WEEK. The business failures throughout the country is the past Agency, numbered 186 for the United States and 19 for Canada, a total of 205, against 225 last week and 150 in the corresponding week last year. The fallures on the Pacific Coast were far above the average. In their review of trade Mesers. Dun & Co. say: "The past we proken by a holiday, has brought treken markets. Lo prices for stocks and for products, dull trade, cheaper money and better crop prospects have been its feature August, 1884, and he was indicted in March, 1884. If the consolidation the crime had been committed while the Consolidation act was in force and the Legislature had afterward passed the Penal Code, there might have been some question, but such was not the case. He also argued that a writ of habeas corpus was not the proper that a writ of habeas corpus was not the proper. 5 per cent, compared with the same months of 1884. he reports from outside cities for the five months, how ever, an increase appears; until within the past two months gains were usual. The improvement in crop pros-pects in decided. While the loss in winter wheat will still be large, a marked increase in acreage of spring wheat is reported, with favoring weather of Jate, and improvement in many quarters where the winter's injury was not great-

est. The effect upon the markets has been important. A GIFT TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM. David H. McAlpin has presented to the politan Museum of Art Kari Hubner's painting, Poacher's Death." This well-known picture was for many years in the old Dussedorf Gallery in this city. is was painted about 1850, and when first exhibited in Sermany made such a sensation as to cause importa changes in the game laws. On the dispersion of the Dusseldorf Gallery the picture was purchased by John Tuylor Johnston, and when his collection was sold at guetion in 1876, it was bought by Mr. McAlpin. The size of the canvass is 38x53 inches.

INTRODUCING MANUAL TRAINING. The new course of manual training has been intro-duced in Greenwich Avenue School No. 41. Yesterday the school was visited by a number of the parents of the pupils in the Ninth Ward, on the invitation of Miss Cavannah, the paincipal. The new course includes classes in sewing and cooking. Two large rooms have been fitted up for the purpose. The school is entirely for girls, and a great interest is taken in the new studies.

BROOKLYN'S NEW CITY TREASURER. Mayor Chapin vesterday filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of Å. D. Wheelock from the office of City Freasurer, Brooklyn, by appointing ex-Alderman Halsey

Corwin, of No. 1,400 Pacific-st., that city. Mr. Corwin is a wholesale grocer at No. 11 Burling-stip, New-York. He is a Democrat and served as an Alderman-at-Large for two terms, from 1884 to 1888. His smary will be \$4,000. THE PIPES MUST STAND PRESSURE.

The Board of Health yesterday decided to have a pres-sure test applied to the plumbing in new houses after July 1. President Bayles recently obtained the consent-soft Commissioner Newton to a plan by which the plumbing in all new houses must be satisfactory to the plumbing in-spectors before the service pipes are connected with the Croton water mains. To make sure that all joints in the pipes in new houses are tight, and that good materials are used, a pressure is to be applied with force pumps to which

OPENING OF GREENWOOD LAKE.

Greenwood Lake, which has grown popular with people ond of excursions, will be opened for the season to-morrow. The Lake and its surroundings abound in natural beauty, but aside from this the various amusements incidental to summer day reserts have been provided. The popular rate of \$1 will prevail, and special trains will leave Cham-bers-st. station, Erio Railway, 9 a. m., returning early in

CONFESSING THE GRIME OF FORGERY. John P. Lockwood was arraigned before Recorder Smyth yesterday, having confessed to his guilt of forgery in the second degree. His father, Gershom Lockwood, is at the head of a firm of Fifth-ave, tailors. Lockwood was indicted on three charges of forgery. He obtained jewelry and other articles on forged orders and checks. Recorder smyth sentenced him to seven years and six months in the

Experience of a Lady Missionary

Miss Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for 1st Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y., says: "I am only too glad to add my testimony to the great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It has permanently cured me of KIDNEY TROUBLES,

Caterrh of the Bladder, also of Constitution. I would state that I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Roadout, N. Y., with the full consent of my physician."

A SOVEREIGN CURE. A SOVEREIGN CURE.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout,
N. Y., is a sovereign remedy for Nervoraness. Rheumailem,
Ethney and Liver Complaint, and all the fils poculiar to
women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores
the patient to the bloom of health.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Prico, 81; 6 for \$5.

THE JUNE CENTURY

contains Mr. George Kennan's paper on "The Plains and Prisons of Western Siberia," in which the writer describes his visit to the forwarding prison at Tiumen, where, in accommodations for 800, he found nearly 1800 prisoners. The illustrations are from sketches and photographs by Mr. Frost, who accompanied Mr. Kennan in his Siberian trip. These articles on

SIBERIA AND THE EXILE SYSTEM are attracting the attention of the civilized world. They are being translated into foreign languages and are appearing serially in European and Asiatic newspapers,—among others the organ of the Russian liberals, published at Geneva. The June CENTURY includes the following among its

PROMINENT FEATURES:

A richly illustrated paper, "A Printer's Para-ise," by Theodore L. De Vinne, describing the A Muddy Road in Siberia. dise," by Theodore L. De Vinne, describing the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp; "The Philosophy of Courage," an interesting paper by General Horace Porter; "What We Should Eat," a suggestive article by Prof. W. O. Atwater; "Matthew Arnold's Criticism," by John Burroughs; two capital short stories by Grace Denio Litchfield and Brander Matthews; "The Ranchman's Rifle on Crag

and Prairie," by Theodore Roosevelt, illustrated by Remington; etc., etc. In the Lincoln History the reception of the news of the battle of Bull Run by President Lincoln is graphically described by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay. All dealers sell THE CENTURY. Ready everywhere on the first day of the month Price, 35 cents. Published by THE CENTURY CO. 33 East 17th Street, New-York.

ARGUING THE MATHER CASE.

THE ACTRESS'S CONTRACT WITH MR. HILL.

AFFIDAVITS BY MRS. HABERCORN AND OTHERS-NO DECISION MADE.

Margaret Mather, the actress, with her husband, Emil Habercorn, and his sister, sat in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, listening to the argument before Justice Lawrence on a motion to continue the injunction obtained by J. M. Hill, of the Union Square Theatre, to restrain her from performing under the contract which she has recently entered into with Gilmore & Tompkins. Mr. Hill claims that she is under contract to act solely under his management until 1893. He was present, sitting near his counsel, A. H. Hummel. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoofer and General Horado C. King represented Miss Mather.

Mr. Hummel told how Mr. Hill had "discovered"

he young actress in 1881. She was unknown to fame, he said, when he was introduced to her and he had sent her to the house of John Habberton to remain until she had become well-instructed in her art. She asked only \$50 a week, but he made a contract with her by which she was to be "a star" and agreed that she should have one-half of the profits. He took her to Chicago and hired a theatre where she made her first appearance. On this occasion \$1,374 was taken in at the doors. The first year's receipts amounted to \$24,679, the second year's to \$38,615 and the third to Then he brought her to New-York and she played at the Union Square Theatre but the business was poor and the losses were heavy. He, however, kept her reputation as an actress high before the public and when she went on the road she did better. In February, 1887, she made the new agreement with Mr. Hill. Soon after she refused to keep it, saying that Mr. Hill was not keeping the accounts fairly. Her counsel, General King, was allowed to examine the accounts. A few days later she began a suit to have her contract with Mr. Hill annulled and without waiting for a decision in that case made a contract with Gilmore and Tompkens.

General King in reply maintained that Mr. Hill had not lived up to the terms of his contract and had treated the actress unfairly. He presented documents to support the assertion. In an athidavit Mrs. Habercorn says that she first became acquainted with Mr. Hill in 1881 through Dr. Bowlby, a friend of hers, who brought him to hear her recite. "After I had gone through several scenes of different plays," she ays, "Mr. Hill asked me if I was willing to go with him, to which I agreed. He asked me how much alary I wanted, I answered 'fifty dollars a week.' He laughed and said, 'Oh no. I mean to star you. replied that that was a different matter." Miss Mather says they made an agreen

which she was to receive 25 per cent of the net profits the first year and 50 per cent thereafter during its ontinuance. She tells of the success she achieved and says that at the end of the season in 1884 there was a net profit of \$38,615 52, one half of which she should have received, less her personal expenses and indebtedness to him of the previous year, leaving a net balance of \$13,750.76 in her favor. None of this money was even paid to hen Mr. Hill afterward told her that he had invested her money in the Columbia Theatre Company, of Chicago. He afterward told her that she would have to lose it all. She says that she received only \$4,500 in all frem Mr. Hill up

kins because she considered heaself released from all obligations to Mr. Hill.

Charles H. W. Sibley, an expert accountant, deposes that an examination of Mr. Hill's books by him shows a balance due Miss Mather under the first contract of 2443 01. Emil Habercorn, the husband of the actress, in an affidavit, corroborates some of her statements.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer made the closing argument for Miss Mather. He accused Mr. Hill of deceiving her and investing her money in "wildeat schemes."

IJe maintained that the new contract with Mr. Hill would not stand, and that Mr. Hill had acted with bad faith toward her. Decision was reserved.

CLAIMS FOR NEARLY HALF A MILLION. MANY ATTACHMENTS ISSUED AGAINST THE MIS SOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS COMPANY.

Attachments on claims amounting to nearly half a million of dollars were granted by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday against the property of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, as a foreign corporation, organized under the laws of Kansas. In April, 1876, the company executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company to secure the payment of an issue of bonds. John Sevier, J. Alfred Davenport and Christian Za-briskle are among the bondholders, and they have brought suits alleging default in the ment of interest. Sevier claims \$379,583 96. he amount of certificates and coupons held by him. This includes \$131,692 30 interest claimed to be due on January 15, 1887. Davenport claims \$34,213 78, and Zabriski \$82,792 58.

The suit was an old one, and the plaintiffs are per sons who refused to convert their overdue interest int general mortgage bonds when the company took possession of the property on December 1, 1880. It has nothing to do with the present condition of the company and the probabilities of a new receivership. It understood that the suit was delayed for six months on the court calendar recently. Simon Sterne said that the new movement was an attempt to get execution ahead of Judgment. A director of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company expressed a hope that property in this State might be discovered, for the new board had found only a few hundred dollars in bank. A receiveship is considered inevitable, but will no selection has been made, the present directors are of the opinion that a friendly reorganization of the company will be accomplished in a short time.

Similar attachments were obtained in the United States Circuit Court and placed in the hands of Sheriff Grant for collection.

THE CITY COURT JUDGES SHOW CAUSE Argument was heard by Justice Lawrence in the Su-preme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the order requiring the Judges of the City Court to show cause why they should not be prohibited from punishing Sheriff Grant for his alleged contempt in failing to obey their order re-quising him to provide accommodations for them outside of the City Hall while the repairs in that building were in of the City Hall while the repairs in that building were in progress. Neither the Sheriff nor any of the City Court Judges were present. The former was represented by William H. Clark and the latter by David Leventritt. Mr. Clark maintained that Section 31 of the Code of Civil Procedure under which the City Court claimed the right to act did not apply to New-York County and that the functions of providing accommodations for the Judges of that Court developed upon the Board of Aldarman. Court develocd upon the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Leventritt insisted that the City Court had power o act in such a case as this and had the right to punish a entempt of its orders and that no other court could inter Decision was reserved.

THE JUDGE CUT DOWN THER SALARIES.

In the trial of the suit brought by William Ziegler to estrain his partners, Joseph C. and Dr. C. N. Hongland, rom paying themselves excessive salaries as officers of the from paying themselves accessive satures as omeers of the Royal Baking Powder Company, Judge Culien in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, decided yesterday that the sal-aries were raised to induce Ziegier to sell his stocks, ordered that Joseph C. Hongland, as president, should be paid \$15,000, instead of \$50,000; Da C N, Hoggiand, as vice-president, \$10,000, instead of \$30,000; and Raymend Hoagland, the president's son, \$4,000 as treasurer, instead

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, yesterday dis-selved the injunction restraining Sheriff Grant from col-lecting from the United Lines Telegraph Commany an as-sessment levied for the subway under an attachment issued

S500 Reward.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, a standing reward of \$500 for a case of chronic massi catarrh which they cannot cure. No matter haw but the disease has become, or of new many years atanding, it yields, in due tume, to taker skill. This famous remedy is sold by druggists at 50 cents.

the Controller.

The accounts of Joel B. Erhardt, as receiver of New York City and Northern Railroad, have been found correct by referee John Whalen. From February, 1881, to April 12, 1888, the receipts were \$709,844 42; disburse. ments, 6708,881 62; receiver's compensation, \$14,000; in addition to \$10,843 62, commissions under previous to

by the State Controller. The Judge says in his opinion that injunctions should not have been issued, as the con-

panies had abundant opportunity to bring suits aga

The United States Express Company, having been warned that \$3,882 35 must be paid to the Controller as a tax on its capital stock, with a ten per cent penalty for non-payment added, has obtained from Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, a writ of certiforart for the review of the proceedings of the Controller and a stay of proceed

Peter H. Behrens, a steerage passenger on the Run-nessia in September, 1885, fell into an open hatch, in the nessis in September, 1806, in the United States night time, and booke his ankle. In the United States District Court Judge Addison Brown awarded him yes,

The last of the evidence in the Gescholdt-Fellows reta-ence case was taken yesterday and the referee will probe terday \$1,600 and costs. ably sum up to-day.

COURT OF APPEALS. Albany, June 1 .- The Court of Appeals will begte

its sessions in Saratoga on Monday when the following day calendar will be called: Nos. 859, 1248, 865, 413, 758, 768, 828, and 860. The probability is that the new calendar will be ready for distribution on June 15, when every lawyer having a case will receive a There is no chance of the new calendar being up before June 15, and probably not until the

THE WARDEN'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

CONTINUING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MORRIS PLAINS INSANE ASYLUM. All the members of the Legislative Committee ass embled at the Morris Plains Insane Asylum yes terday, and the investigation into the alleged abuses in the asylum was resumed. That there had been mismanagement and abuses and that the patients had been the sufferers was clearly shown, as the testi-mony was given, but it was by no means clear that

the warden was responsible for them, or that then resulted from mismanagement on his part. The warden is an independent official and has the manage ment of the asylum in all its departments, with the exception of the actual care of the patients. He had to supply them with food and raiment, but the food which passed through the hands of the attendants did not always reach the patients. Most of the time was taken up by the examination of William Munn, William Ayers, Elizabeth Bell, Emily Spaulding, Julia Murphy and Andra Courtes, all attendants in the asylum. They gave testimony

that the meat and vegetables were good and that the butter was sweet and first-rate. Munn, who was one of the butcher's assistants, said that his orders were

to throw all bad meat in the bone yard. Michael Rice, a former attendant, also testified that the foods butter and milk were invariably good. The physicians would order special food for special cases, but in some instances it did not reach the patient. For instance, instances it did not reach the patient. For instance, an attendant named Buck and two friends direct partly from a turkey which had been sent up as a special repast for ten patients.

Lorenco Taggert, an attendant in the asylum from 1885 to 1887, now a nurse in New-York, said that the food was better than was given to the patients at the Poughkeepsle Asylum, where he had worked. The discipline among the attendants was lax. He saw Attendant Wilson drink up half a pint of milk ordered specially for a patient and then fill it up with water, after which it was given the patient. Michael Madden, the watchman, then testified that the food was

den, the watchman, then testified that the food was good. In four years he had never seen any doctor go into the dining-room to see the patients cat. Attendant Nixon had remarked to him that if Warden Monroe could be got out and Dr. Booth could succeed him, they would all have a good time. ITALIANS TO UNVEIL THEIR STATUE. The Italian secieties of New-York will unveil the statue of Garibaldi in Washington Square on Monday. All the Italian societies in the United States are expected to be represented on this occasion, and several in Italy. Mayor Hewitt is to accept the statue on the

part of the city and for the Park Department. THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. Chicago, June 1 (Special).—The conduct of the wheat market was such as rather to confirm the theory of a July market was such as rather to confirm the theory of a July manipulation, and at any rate greatly to increase the number of the believers in it. There appeared, for instance, to be the same concert between the bulls. When they were buying, they were buying together; and when selling, selling together. August wheat was almost two cents under July, and December was at the same price, July wheat opened at 85 1-2 cents, an advance over last night of 3-S cent. The price advanced rapidly to about 50 cents. Hutchinson was by all odds the largest buyer; a gratifying incident to she bulls, because he has been a malignant bear and even threatened on Thursday night to a gratifying incident to the built, because his mailingant bear and even threatened on Thursday night to call all buyers 10 per cent. Above 86 cents the built crowd, Linn and Cudaby, through Stauffer, sold freely. In corn also Hutchinson was by all odds the largest buyer. as he has been in recent days the largest seller. July opened at 55 cents, sold at 56 1-4 and closed at 56. To receipts of oats were 574 cars, making the receipts this week probably the largest the trade over handled. The falling off will be in oats, as in corn, sharp, there having been great pressure to get the grain in here to deliver at the high-priced May contracts. June sold up to 34 3-58 34 1-2 cents and closed at 34 3-8. The provision crost spent the day changing over the "cash" and speculating a Robert Warren & Co., who received the most

of the cash kird and pork, surprised the crowd by changing it over at 5 cents spread and 12 1-2@15 cents for the on OIL MARKETS. One City, Penn., June 1.—National Transit Certificates opened at 82 k; highest, 82 k; lowest, 77 k; closed, 77 b baies, 3,185,000 barrels; clarances, 3,42,000 barrels, clarances, 72,000 barrels, casters, 76,666 barrels; shipments, 72,000 barrels; rent 84,035 barrels.

Pritisbune, Penn., June 1.—Petroleum exciteit, weak and lower. National Transit certificates eponed at 824; closed at 774; highest 824; lowest, 774. BRADFORD Fenn., June 1.—National Transit Certificates pende at 82 s; closed at 77 s; highest, 82 s; lowest, 77 d; learances, 1,102,000 barrels. Tiresville, Pean. June 1.—National Transis certificates opened at 824; highest, 824; lowest, 77%; closed, 87%

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, June 1.—4 p. m.—Consels, 98 11-16 for money, and 98 13-16 for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first mertgage trustees' certificates, 53-5; Canadian Pacific, 53-5; Eric second consels, 95: Mexican Ordinary, 30-7; Lineis Central, 1972; Pennsylvanis, 53-5; Residing, 30-7; New York Central, 1972; Pennsylvanis, 53-5; Residing, 30-8; Money 5-12 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills is 1-5 nor cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England of bullance to-day is £197,000.

Har silver is quoted at 41d, per cents at 82 france feel the account.

Che Enrt.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, AT 2:30. CONTINUING
AGONDAY, JUNE 4.
And June 5, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12 at 2:30 p. m.
Trains from Grand Central Depot at 12:25 and 1:35 p. m.
F. A. LOVECRAFT, Sec'y. JOHN HUNTER, Pres.

Trains from Grand Central Depot at 12:25 and 1:30 p.

F. A. LOVECRAFT, Sec'y. JOHN HUNTER, Pres.

A GREAT RACE MEETING AT JEROME
PARK ON DECORATION DAY,
and thereafter as follows:

Wednesday, May 30; Thursday, May 31; Saturday,
June 6; Mouday, June 6; Thesday, June 5; Wednesday,
June 6; Thursday, June 9; Saturday, June 9; Nonday,
June 11; and Tuesday, June 12. The New-York Central 20
Hudson R. R. R. Co., HARLEM DIVISION, will sell the second of the second trip, and run as many special trains about half head
excursion tickets as the low rate of 60 cents for ready
trip, and run as many special trains about half head
and 1:20 p. m. on Decaration Day may be necessary in
days between 12:25 and 1:55 p. m. Regular trains
days between 12:25 and 1:55 p. m. Regular trains
stopping at Fortham Station leave Grand Central Station
11:30 a. m. and 2:30 b. m. Train leaving Grand Central
Station at 2:05 on Decaration Day only will also sop
and on other days at 2:30 p. m. Passengers land
and on other days at 2:30 p. m. Passengers land
and on other days at 2:30 p. m. Passengers land
the Grand State. Purchase excursion tickets at
the Grand State. Purchase